order to, *inter alia,* enquire into the circumstances leading to the mishap in the Umrong Tunnel of Kopili Hydroelectric Project, a Committee was set up in November, 1986. The Committee submitted its report in April, 1987, as per which the collapse of the tunnel was due to a number of factors which were inter-dependant and it was not possible to isolate the specific factor responsible for the mishap. The Committee also came to the conclusion that there was no lapse or negligence on the part of any individual or agency involved. Subsequently, another Committee of Technical Experts was constituted in November, 1989, *inter-alia,* to once again go into the reasons leading to the mishap and to fix responsibility. This Committee has submitted its report to the Government in March, 1990. While identifying factors leading to the collapse of the tunnel, the Committee has concluded that no single individual or organisation can be held responsible for any lapse or error of judgement.

Tcchno-cconomic approval for Sarapaidi Bahrage Hydcl Project

1997. SHRI K. G. MAHESHWARAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has submitted proposal regarding Sarapaidi Bahrage Hydro-Electric Project for tecrtnoeconomic approval to obtain financial assistance from possibile external sources such as Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan for the year 1990-91;

(b) whether it is a fact that Karnataka Power Corporation has furnished necessary details in the prescribed form; and

(c) if so, what action Central Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (c) Karnataka Power Corporation (KPCL) had forwarded the project report on Sarapaidi Bahrage Project in June, 1989 tor techno-economic clearance. The Project Report was examined by CEA/ CWC and KPCL have been requested to furnish clarifications on various aspects of this project. The Sarapadi Bahrage H.E. Project has not been included for OECF assistance during 1990-91.

Airports under control of different authorities

1998. SHRI ERAMOP MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:.

(a) what are the names of the departments/authorities which arc controlling different airports of the country; and

(b) whether Government propose to bring all the airports under a single authority?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) National Airports Authority, International Airport Authority of India, Directorate General of Civil Aviation. Ministry of Defence, State Governments and private agencies are controlling different airports.

(b) No, Sir

1999. *{Transferred to the 24th May, 1990]*

Gap between manufacturing cost and selling prices of consumer *piwds*

2000 SHRI NARESH C. PUGLIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big gap between the manufacturing cost and selling price of goods of daily use of consumers such as motor evele, T.V cement, paper, sugar, etc.,

(b) what is the procedure for fixing the price of such industrial goods;

(c) whether there is any restriction on

the margin of profit *vis-a-vis* manufacturing cost;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof, ans

(e) if not, what are the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) There is no statutory price control over motorcycles, T.V., cement and paper and their prices, from time to time, are governed by input costs and market conditions.

In the case of sugar, the levy prices are determined as per the statutory provision of Section 3(3C) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 taking into account minimum statutory cane prices, manufacturing cost of sugar, taxes, duties, etc, .and a reasonable return on the capital employed in the manufacturing of sugar. The price of non-levy sugar is determined by the interplay of market forces.

As sufficient capacity has been created in these industries to meet the demand of the economy, market forces determine prices which restrict the profit margins *vis-a-vis* the cost of manufacture.

In some of the industries where prices are controlled and costs of production are estimated by* the BICP, there are restrictions on the margins of profit over manufacturing costs, through various mechanisms, i.e., import policy (OGL with appropriate tariffs). Normally in these industries :a rate of return on equity capital of 12% post-tax is allowed as element of profit while estimating total manufacturing costs.

Use of permitted additives in soft drinks by the manufacturers of soft drinks

2001. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstared Question 1349 given in the Rajya Sabha on 21st May, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the manufacturers of soft drinks have switched over to permitted additives;

(b) how many samples have been lifted and tested all over the country after the ban on BVO came in force, and the outcome thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether it is a fact that BVO was banned in Italy for Limca, etc., if so, what are the reasons for which this was permitted in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Production of Dexamethasonc and its salts

2002. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 2018 given in the Rajya[i,:] Sabha on the 28th November, 1988 and state:

(a) the names of the companies which have been licenced to produce Dexamethasone and its salts;

(b) what is the licensed capacity and what is the stage of manufacture of each;

(c) what was the production of each during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) what is the percentage of import content to ex-factory value of production in each case;

(e) the names of the units on whose production the cost and technical study was done before fixation of price;

(f) whether it is a fact that certain units are producing these drugs, based on imported intermediates;

(g) if so, what are the names of the imported intermediates and their cost of production of the drugs; and

(h) what is the quantity and C1F price of Dexamethasone intimate by each formulator on Form, 6 of DPCO, 1987?